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NO. 35.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH, ON THE TARIFF.

I have a few observations, Mr. President, and only a few, to submit to the Senate, on the measure now before you; in doing which, I have to ask all your indulgence. I am getting old; I feel but too sensible and unaffectedly the effects of approaching age; and I have been, for some years, very little in the habit of addressing deliberative assemblies. I am told that I have been the cause—the most unwilling cause, if I have been, of exciting expectations, the evidence of which is around us. I regret it; for, however, the subject on which I am to speak, in other hands might be treated to gratify or reward the presence and attention now given, in mine, I have nothing but a plain, unvarnished, and unambitious exposition to make.

It forms no part of my present purpose, said Mr. C., to enter into a consideration of the established policy of protection. Strong in the convictions, and deeply seated in the affections of a large majority of the people of the U. States, it stands self-vindicated, in the general prosperity, in the rich fruits which it has scattered over the land, in the experience of all prosperous and powerful nations, present and past; and now, in that of our own. Nor do I think it necessary to discuss that policy on this resolution. Other gentlemen may think differently, and may choose to argue and assail it. If they do, I have no doubt that, in all parts of the Senate, members more competent than I am, would be ready to defend and support it. My object now is to limit myself to a presentation of certain views and principles connected with the present financial condition of the country.

A consideration of the state of the public revenue has become necessary, in consequence of the near approach of the entire extinction of the public debt;—and I concur with you, sir, in believing that no season could be more appropriate than the present session of Congress to endeavor to make a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff. The public debt chiefly arose out of the late war, justly denominated the second contest for National Independence. An act, commonly called the sinking fund act, was passed by Congress near fifteen years ago, providing for its reimbursement. That act was prepared and proposed by a friend of yours and mine, whose premature death was not a loss merely to his native State, of which he was one of its brightest ornaments, but to the whole nation. No man, with whom I ever had the honor to be associated in the legislative councils, combined more extensive and useful information with more firmness of judgment and blandness of manner, than did the late Mr. Lowndes. And when, in the prime of life, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, he was taken from us, his country had reason to anticipate the greatest benefits from his wisdom and discretion. By that act, an annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars was made toward the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; and also any excess which might yearly be in the Treasury, beyond two millions of dollars, which it was thought prudent to reserve for unforeseen exigencies.

But this system of regular and periodical application of public revenue to the payment of the public debt, would have been unavailing, if Congress had neglected to provide the necessary ways and means. Congress did not, however, neglect the performance of that duty.—By various acts, and more especially by the tariff of 1824—the abused tariff of 1824—the public coffers were amply replenished, and we have been enabled to reach our present proud eminence of financial prosperity. After Congress had thus abundantly provided funds, and directed their systematic application, the duty remaining to be performed by the executive, was one simply ministerial.—And no executive and no administration can justly claim for itself any other merit in the discharge of the public debt, than that of a faithful execution of the laws. No other merit than that similar one to which it is entitled to for directing a regular payment of what is due, from time to time, to the army and navy, or to the officers of the civil government for their salaries.

The operation of the sinking fund act commenced with the commencement of Mr. Monroe's administration. During its continuance of eight years, owing to the embarrassments of the Treasury, the ten millions were not regularly applied to the payment of the debt; and upon the termination of that administration, the Treasury stood largely in arrear to the sinking fund. During the subsequent administration of four years, not only was the ten millions faithfully applied during each year, but those arrears were brought up and all previous deficiencies made good. So that, when the present administration began, a plain,

unincumbered and well defined path lay directly before it. Under the measures which have been devised in the short term of 15 years, the government has paid nearly one hundred millions of principal and about an equal sum of interest, leaving the small remnant behind of twenty four millions.

Of that remnant, thirteen millions consist of the 3 per cent stock, created by the act of 1790, which the Government does not stand bound to redeem at any prescribed time, but which it may discharge whenever it suits its own convenience; and when it is discharged, it must be done by the payment of dollar for dollar. I cannot think, and I should suppose, Congress can hardly believe, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be wise to pay off a stock of 13 millions, entitling its holders to but 3 per cent, with a capital of thirteen millions, worth an interest of six per cent.—In other words, to take from the pockets of the people two dollars to pay one in the hands of the stockholder.

The moral value of the payment of a national debt, consists in the demonstration which it affords of the ability of a country to meet, and its integrity in fulfilling all its engagements. That the resources of this country increasing as it constantly is in population and wealth, are abundantly sufficient to meet any debt which it may ever prudently contract, cannot be doubted. And its punctuality and probity, from the period of the assumption in 1790, of the debt of the revolution, down to the present time, rest upon a solid and uncontestable foundation. The danger, perhaps, is not that it will not fairly meet its engagements but that, from an inordinate avidity, arising from temporary causes, it may bring discredit upon itself by improvident arrangements, which no prudent man, in the management of his private affairs, would ever think of adopting.

Of the residue of that twenty-four millions of debt, after deducting the thirteen millions of three per cent, less than two millions are due and of right payable, within the present year. If to that sum be added the moiety, which becomes due on the 31st of December next, of \$4,454,727, created by the act of 26th of May 1824, we have but a sum of about four millions which the public creditor can lawfully demand, or which the Government is bound to pay in the course of this year. If more is paid, it can only be done by anticipating the periods of its payment, and going into the public market to purchase the stock.—Can it be doubted that if you do so, the vigilant holder of the stock, taking advantage of your anxiety, will demand a greater price than its value? Already we perceive that the three per cents, have risen to the extraordinary height of 96 per cent. The difference between a payment of the inconsiderable portion remaining of the public debt in one, two or three years, is certainly not so important as to justify a resort to highly disadvantageous terms.

Whoever may be entitled to the credit of the public debt, I congratulate you, sir, and the country, most cordially, that it is so near at hand. It is so near being totally extinguished, that we may now safely inquire whether, without prejudice to any established policy, we may not relieve the consumption of the country by the repeal or reduction of duties, and curtail considerably the public revenue. In making this inquiry, the first question which presents itself, is whether it is expedient to preserve the existing duties in order to accumulate a surplus in the Treasury for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the several States? I think not. If the collection, for the purpose of such a surplus, is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss arising from the charges of collection, and with the loss, also of interest, whilst the money is performing the unnecessary circuit; and it would therefore be unwise. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States, in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure, I know of no principle in the constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to become such a collector for the States, nor of any principal of safety or propriety which admits of the States becoming such recipients of gratuity from the General Government.

The public revenue, then, should be regulated and adapted to the proper service of the General Government. It should be ample; for a deficit in the public income, always to be deprecated, is sometimes attended, as we know well from history, and from what has happened in our own time, with fatal consequences. In a country so rapidly growing as this is, with such diversified interests, new wants, and unexpected calls upon the public treasury, must frequently

occur. Take some examples from this session. The State of Virginia has presented a claim for an amount but little short of a million, which she presses with an earnestness demonstrating her conviction of its justice. The State of South Carolina has also a claim for no inconsiderable sum, being upwards of \$100,000, which she urges with equal earnestness. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. WILKINS) has brought forward a claim, arising out of French spoils to the Convention of 1800,—which is perhaps not short of five millions; and, to some extent, I have no doubt it has a just foundation. In any provision of a public revenue, Congress ought so to fix it as to admit of the payment of honest and proper demands which its justice cannot reject or evade.

I hope, too, either in the adjustment of the public revenue, or what would be preferable, in the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, effectual and permanent provision will be made for such internal improvements as may be sanctioned by Congress. This is due to the American people, and emphatically due to the western people. Sir, temporary causes may exact a reluctant acquiescence from the people of the west, in the suspension of the appropriations to objects of internal improvement, but as certain as you preside in that chair, or as the Sun performs its diurnal revolution, they will not be satisfied with an abandonment of the policy. They will come here and tell you, not in a tone of menace or supplication, but in the language of conscious right, that they must share with you in the benefits, as they divided with you the burthens and the perils of a common government.—They will say that they have no direct interest in the expenditures for the Navy, the fortifications; nor even the Army, those greatest absorbents of the public treasure. That they are not indifferent, indeed, to the safety and prosperity of any part of our common country. On the contrary, that every portion of the Republic is indirectly, at least, interested in the welfare of the whole; and that they ever sympathize in the distresses, and rejoice in the happiness, of the most distant quarter of the Union. And to demonstrate that they are not careless or indifferent to interests not directly their own, they may triumphantly and proudly appeal to the gallant part which they bore in the late war, and point to the bloody fields on which some of their most patriotic sons nobly fell fighting in the common cause. But they will also say that these fraternal and just sentiments ought to be reciprocated by their Atlantic brethren. That they ought not to be indifferent to the welfare of the west, and that they have the same collateral or indirect interest in its success and advancement that the west has in theirs. That it does not ask internal improvements to be exclusively confined to itself, but that it may receive, in common with the rest of the Union, a practical benefit in the only form compatible with its interior condition.

The appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, or a considerable portion of them, to that object, would be a natural and suitable disposition. And I do hope, Sir, that the great resource will be cherished and dedicated to some national purpose, worthy of the republic.—Utterly opposed, as I trust Congress will show itself to be, to all the mad and wild schemes—and to that latest, but maddest and wildest of all, recommended by the Secretary of the treasury—for squandering the public domain. I hope it will be preserved for the present generation and for posterity, as it has been received from our ancestors, a rich and bountiful inheritance. In these halcyon days of peace and plenty, and an overflowing treasury, we appear to embarrass ourselves in devising visionary schemes for casting away the bounties with which the goodness of Providence has blessed us. But Sir, the storm of war will come, when we know not; the day of trial and difficulty will assuredly come, and now is the time, by a prudent forecast, to husband our resources, and this the greatest of them all. Let them not be hoarded and huddled with a miser's embrace, but liberally used. Let the public lands be administered in a generous spirit, and especially towards the States within which they are situated. Let the proceeds of sales of the public lands be applied in a season of peace, to some great object; and when war does come, by suspending that application of them during its continuance, you will be at once put in possession of means for its vigorous prosecution. More than twenty five years ago, when I first took a seat in this body, I was told by the fathers of the Government, that if we had any thing perfect in our institutions, it was the system for disposing of the public lands; and I was cautioned against rash innovations on it. Subsequent experience fully satisfied me of the wisdom of their councils, and that all vital changes in it ought to be resisted.

Although it may be impracticable to say what the exact amount of the public revenue should be, for the future, and what would be the precise produce of any given system of imposts, we may safely assume, that the revenue may be reduced, and considerably reduced.—This reduction may be effected in various ways, and on different principles.—Only three modes shall now be noticed.

1st. To reduce duties on all articles in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection.

2d. To retain them on unprotected articles, and augment them on the protected articles.

And 3d. To abolish and reduce the duties on unprotected articles, retaining and enforcing the faithful collection of those on the protected articles.

To the first mode there are insuperable objections. It would lead inevitably to the destruction of our home manufactures. It would establish a sort of bed of Procrustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption. And it would be derogatory from every principal of theory or practice, on which the Government has hitherto proceeded.

The second would be still more objectionable to the foes of the tariff than either of the others. But it cannot be controverted that, by augmenting considerably the duties on the protected class, so as to carry them to the point, or near to the confines of absolute prohibition, the object in view of effecting the necessary reduction of the public revenue, may be accomplished, without touching the duties on the unprotected class. The consequence of such an augmentation would be a great diminution in the importation of the foreign article, and, of course, in the duties upon it.—But against entire prohibition, except perhaps, in a few instances, I have been always, and still am, opposed. By leaving the door open to the foreign rival article, the benefit is secured of a salutary competition. If it be hermetically closed, the danger is incurred of monopoly.

The third mode is the most equitable and reasonable, and it presents an undebatable ground, on which I had hoped we could all safely tread, without difficulty. It exacts no sacrifice of principle from the opponent of the American system; it comprehends none on the part of its friends. The measure before you, embraces this mode. It is simple, and free from all complexity. It divides the whole subject of imposts according to its nature. It settles at once what ought not to be disputed, and leaves to be settled hereafter, if necessary, what may be controverted.

A certain part of the south has hitherto complained that it pays a disproportional amount of the imposts. If the complaint be well founded, by the adoption of this measure, it will be relieved at once, as will be hereafter shown, from at least a fourth of its burdens. The measure is in conformity with the uniform practice of the Government, from its commencement, and with the professions of all the eminent politicians of the South, until of late. It assumes the right of the government, in the assessment of duties, to discriminate between those articles which sound policy requires it to foster, and those which it need not encourage. This has been the invariable principle, on which the government has proceeded, from the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1789, down to the present time. And has it not been admitted by almost every prominent southern politician? Has it even been acknowledged by the fathers of the free trade church, in their late address, promulgated from Philadelphia to the people of the United States? If we never had a system of foreign imposts, and were now called upon, for the first time to originate one, should we not discriminate between the objects of our own industry, and those produced by foreigners? And is there any difference, in its application, between the modification of an existing system and the origination of a new one? If the gentlemen of the south opposed to the tariff, were to obtain complete possession of the powers of Government, would they hazard their exercise upon any other principle? If it be said that some of the articles which would, by this measure, be liberated from duties, are luxuries, the remark is equally true of some of the articles remaining subject to duties. In the present advanced stage of comfort and civilization, it is not easy to draw the line between luxuries and necessities. It will be difficult to make the people believe that bohea tea is a luxury, and the article of fine broadcloth, is a necessary of life.

In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude inquiry into their adequacy or propriety.—If it can be shown that, in any instance, they are excessive or disproportionately

burthensome on any section of the Union, for one I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates an *ad valorem* protection; beyond that it is not necessary to go—short of that, its operation will be injurious to all parties.

The people of this country, or a large majority of them, expect that the system will be preserved. And its abandonment would produce general surprise,—spread desolation over the land, and occasion as great a shock as a declaration of war forthwith against the most powerful nation of Europe.

But if the system be preserved, it ought to be honestly, fairly, and faithfully enforced. That there do exist the most scandalous violations of it, and the grossest frauds upon the public revenue, in regard to some of the most important articles cannot be doubted. As to iron, objects really belonging to one denomination, to which a higher duty is attached, are important under another name,—to which a lower duty is assigned, and the law thus evaded. False invoices are made as to woollens, and the classification into minimums is constantly eluded. The success of the American manufacture of cotton bagging has been such, as that by furnishing a better and cheaper article, the bagging of Liverpool and Dundee has been almost excluded from the consumption of the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries.—There has not yet been sufficient time to fabricate and transport the article in necessary quantities from the western States to the southern Atlantic States, which therefore have been almost exclusively supplied from the Scottish manufactures. The payment of the duty is evaded by the introduction of the foreign fabric, under the name of burlaps, or some other mercantile phrase, and instead of paying five cents the square yard, it is entered with a duty of only fifteen per cent. ad valorem. That this practice prevails, is demonstrated by the Treasury Report of the duties accruing on cotton bagging for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. During the first year the amount was \$137,506; the second \$100,068, and the third is sunk down to \$14,141.

The time has arrived when the inquiry ought to be seriously made, whether it be not practicable to arrest this illegitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that at which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. Two radical changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject, I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are so capable of affording, and should be reluctant to act on my own convictions, however strong.

Concluded on the 4th page.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

On motion of Mr. Groton, *Ordered*, That the Committee on Manufactures be directed to inquire whether any alteration or amendment may be made in an act entitled an Act for the support and regulation of Mills, passed February 8th, 1821.

Bill to increase the Capital stock of the Bangor Commercial Bank passed to be engrossed.

Bill additional regulating elections read once; also resolve in favor of Nathaniel Haskell.

Message from the Governor transmitting the report of Inspectors of the State Prison.

Petition of Waldo Agricultural Society, referred.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

An additional act regulating elections; resolve in favor of Nath'l Haskell passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of Benjamin Brown read second time and passage refused.

Bill to incorporate Eastport Academy passed to be engrossed.

Order of notice was granted on petition of Bradley and Eastman. Also on petition of Robert H. Eastman et al.—Leave to withdraw to David McKeene et al.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

The Senate concurred with the House in striking out the resolve respecting broad rimmed wheels on the Mattanawcook road.

The report of the Commissioners on Banks was received and referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

A memorial from W. King, asking for compensation for services as Agent in obtaining the allowance of the Massachusetts Claim, was received and referred to the committee who have under consideration that part of the Governor's message which relates to that claim.

Orders of notice were passed on petitions for an incorporation of a Manu-

facturing Company at Lube, and for a Mining Company at the same place.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

On motion of Dr. Bridgman, Ordered—That Messrs. Bridgman and Sweat be a committee with such as the House may join, to take into consideration the expediency of providing by law for a general vaccination of the people of this State, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Bills read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Acts to incorporate the towns of Princeton, Jones' Point, and Lee; also an act to incorporate Calais Railway company; additional act to provide for the education of youth; resolve in favor of gun house at Belfast.

Bills and resolves read once and second time assigned.

Act to incorporate town of Penmaquan (now a part of Dennyville); resolve in favor of Columbia Artillery; in favor of Paul Tomer; act to incorporate East Somerset Agricultural Society; act to incorporate Portland Theatre; act to incorporate Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Porter, elected Senator from the county of York in place of Mr. Pike, deceased, was qualified and took his seat.

Leave to withdraw on petition of Edward Chase, jr. Bill requiring broad rimmed wheels on Mattanawcook road, referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Burham, Sweat and Groton.

Bills read a second time and passed to be engrossed: An act to incorporate the town of Penmaquan. An act to incorporate Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Resolve in favor of Paul Tomer. Resolve for the admission of Seth May to practice law. Resolve in favor of Columbia Artillery. Resolves read first time, and time for second assigned.

An act to incorporate St. Albans Academy. An act regulating judicial powers and proceedings (making members of mutual insurance companies competent witnesses, &c.) An act to incorporate town of Hodgdon. Resolve for erection of gun house at Bath. Bill to incorporate Kennebec and Somerset pasturage company. Bill for destruction of bears and wolves—giving bounty of \$10 for each. Resolve for taxing sheep (excepting forty to each owner.)

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The bill requiring broad rimmed wheels on the Mattanawcook road was taken up.

Mr. Eastman said that he perceived the provisions of the bill were somewhat different from those in the resolve which the Senate had before acted upon, and as some gentlemen were absent who had taken a part in the discussion of the matter on a former day, he moved that it lie on the table for the present.

[The bill requiring broad rimmed wheels on the Mattanawcook road, as reported by the committee, imposes a fine of ten dollars for entering on the road with common wheels, and one dollar for every mile such loaded team shall travel on the road. In the resolve five dollars for each mile were required.]

The Senate voted to lay the bill on the table.

Bills and resolves read first and second time, and time for third reading assigned.

Resolve in favor of Hugh M. Boynton. Resolve in favor of John Carlton, 2d. Act to provide for registry of deeds in north district Washington county. Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of John Spofford and others.

Bills finally passed.

An act to incorporate proprietors of Eastport Academy. An act to incorporate the town of Milton. An act to increase the capital stock of Bangor Commercial Bank. An additional resolve respecting the boundary line between Gray and Windham. Resolve admitting Seth May to practice law. Additional resolve relating to Mattanawcook road. Resolve in favor of Nathaniel Haskell. Resolve for repair of gun house in Bath.

IN THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Clifford, from the Literary committee who had under consideration the petition of the inhabitants of Bangor, praying for alteration in the law respecting schools, reported a bill.

The order offered by Mr. Bronson, requiring of the judicial officers certificates of their age, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Daue, the order was amended by striking out "Judiciary" committee. Mr. Clifford moved an indefinite postponement. This motion was supported by Mr. Williams, and opposed by Messrs. Bronson and Dummer. Motion lost, an order then passed. Messrs. Bronson, Lowell and Poor were appointed the committee.

The report and the resolves on the Mattanawcook road were received from the Senate, read once.

Messrs. Smith of Gray, Robinson of Vass, and Gallison, with such as the Senate may join, were appointed a committee to inquire what alteration, if any is necessary in an act entitled "An act for the regulation of fees in certain offi-

ces." &c. passed March 2, 1821.

The committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire what alteration is necessary in the law regulating the salaries of Judges and Registers of Probate.

On motion of Mr. Bronson, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed Feb 21, 1829, entitled "An act additional respecting the appointment of Clerks of the Judicial Courts," and giving therein granted to the Justices of the Supreme Court, to the Governor and Council.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, Ordered, That the committee on accounts inquire into the expediency of allowing accounts to military officers who have neglected to make returns into the Adjutant General's office.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a resolution authorizing the Selectmen of the several towns in this State, to require the inhabitants thereof to give in their votes on the following question, viz. "Shall the Constitution be so amended as that the Legislature shall assemble on the third Wednesday of August, instead of the first Wednesday in January annually?"

On motion of Mr. Gerrish, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing, altering or amending an act entitled "An act authorizing Courts to liberate or dispose of poor convicts in service," passed March 14, 1821.

On motion of Mr. Huse, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the militia of this State into two general classes, in the following manner, viz.—The first class to include all persons liable to do military duty, between the ages of 18 and 30 years, to be denominated the active militia, and be liable to perform military duty in such a manner as is now or hereafter may be directed by law, and receive a compensation therefor. The second class to include all persons liable by law to do military duty, except those composing the first class, to be organized independently of the active branch of the militia, and exempted from all military duty except that of assembling annually by companies for the inspection of their arms and equipments, which it shall be their duty to keep constantly in good order.

Messrs. Clifford, Huse and Bicknell were joined to the committee on the report of Mr. Dean.

On motion of Mr. Lake, Ordered, That Messrs. Lake, Sproule and Shed, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the law or laws prohibiting the intermarriage of the citizens of this State, with the Aborigines of said State.

[Messrs. Groton and Goodwin were joined.]

On motion of Mr. Sweat, Ordered, That the committee on Literary Institutions be directed to require of the officers of every literary Institution praying for aid from the Legislature, to present to that committee an exact account of all donations by them received, whether from this State or Massachusetts, and the amount received from individual subscriptions, and the manner in which the same has been expended—the salaries of their officers—the number of scholars—the amount of tuition—their present funds—the manner of investment—and any other information which the committee deem necessary to enable them to decide upon the claims and wants of such Institutions.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Richardson, and others, were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The bill from the Senate to increase the capital stock of the Bangor Commercial Bank, read once.

The bill to increase the stock of Central Bank passed to be engrossed.

The resolves from the Senate making an appropriation for the Mattanawcook road having passed to be engrossed.

The resolves from the Senate making an appropriation for the Mattanawcook road having passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Kent moved a reconsideration. He said he had voted in favor of the passage of the resolves, but he had some doubts of the propriety of the one respecting broad rimmed wheels. He was in general highly in favor of such wheels, but this law was very strict on this subject. It might operate very hard on citizens in that section of the country; he knew of no such wheels there, and he thought some time ought to be allowed for the change. The law would operate oppressively on strangers going into that section of the country to settle. They would leave home with their families and effects with narrow wheels, and when they had arrived at this road, would find they could not proceed without subjecting themselves to a heavy penalty. Mr. K. said he was not satisfied in his own mind precisely what ought to be done; he therefore moved to defer the subject till twelve o'clock.

Messrs. Clifford and Jarvis opposed the motion on account of delay and in-

convenience to the agent.

The question was put and carried by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Chadbourn, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from the poll tax all who are enrolled and actually perform military duty.

On motion of Mr. Lake, a committee was appointed with such as the Senate may join, to consider the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of an inspector general of fish.

On motion of Mr. Magoun, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering, amending or adding to the laws now in force with respect to the location of highways, and with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

An order was passed instructing the committee on Roads to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the weight of loads, the width of fellows, &c.

On motion of Mr. Folsom, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire if any and what alterations be necessary in the 3d section of the law regulating Pilotage, passed Feb. 24, 1821, with leave to report by resolve or otherwise.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Kent called up the Mattanawcook road resolutions. Mr. K. said although he was in favor of broad rimmed wheels and although this might be the best time to introduce them, yet he thought it had better be done by law than by resolutions, he therefore thought we had better strike out this resolve and pass the others.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the resolves as amended passed to be engrossed, when Mr. Kent offered the following order: Ordered, That the committee on State roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the use of broad rimmed wheels on the Mattanawcook road.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship North America, Feb. 1, bringing London papers to the 31st of December inclusive. The news is of considerable importance, it announces

The passage of the Reform Bill by the Peers, abolishing hereditary Peerage in France—the rapid extension of the Cholera in England—the execution of Torrijos and his partisans 54 in number, by the Spaniards—and a reported revolution in Rome. We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for the extracts, the only paper which received the news.

A London date of the 20th says, "The cholera is still raging with frightful violence at Smyrna. In 11 days nearly 9000 deaths took place; and its ravages were extending by late accounts, to the neighboring villages."—[Perhaps there is one too many.]

Eds. J. C. PRESTON, Dec. 31.—The Reform Bill has become quite a dead letter. Few think it worth while to bestow a thought upon the subject, much less discuss its merits, but the little that does transpire is, however, of the most satisfactory kind. We have it from the organs of Government, that all idea of breaking in upon the ranks of the Lords majority, by negotiation or otherwise, has been totally abandoned.

THE CHOLERA.

NORTH SHIELDS.—There appears to have been altogether thirteen cases at North Shields: eleven since the 10th ult. of which 9 died, one recovered.—One case, we are informed, has occurred which calls for particular attention, and seems to establish the fact that the disease is communicated by rags, &c. An old man who was in the habit of going about the country with matches to sell, and collect rags, returned with a bundle of rags from Sunderland. His wife observed a disagreeable smell to arise from them when they were opened out, and was soon attacked with the Cholera and died: the old man himself caught the complaint but recovered. A woman who was in the habit of nursing sick people, attended the old man in his illness, and observed the offensive smell of the rags. She was so far from being afraid of the Cholera that she wished to obtain the situation of nurse at the Cholera hospital, yet she became ill of the disease, and is dead.—Cloths, therefore, which have been about the Cholera sick, should be carefully purified or destroyed.

Gateshead.—With regret we state that the Cholera has made its appearance with usual virulence at Gateshead, where there are some disgustingly filthy streets.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Tuesday evening. The account I have to send to day is truly appalling. There have been 59 new cases, and 32 more deaths in Gateshead. These numbers are, according to official report, made up at 10 o'clock this morning; it is known, however, that returns from two of the surgeons had not at that time been received, and these returns are said to contain 24 new cases and 12 deaths. The disease is found in all parts of the Borough, and extending to Gateshead Fell, the highest situation about Newcastle. Persons of all ages have been attacked and carried off by the pestilence. The malady is now spreading westward, having reached the neighborhood of Ryton, a village about seven miles up the river. It is difficult to as-

sign any probable reason for this sudden and frightful development of the disorder. Gateshead has been clear of it for 17 or 18 days longer than Newcastle, during which time the winds generally prevailed from the Southward. On Saturday the wind shifted to the North—blowing directly from Newcastle to Gateshead; and on Sunday the disease was found raging in every quarter of the town, though attacking scarcely any but the poorer classes of people. Newcastle and Gateshead are London and Southwark in miniature. London and Newcastle are to the North and Southwark and Gateshead to the South of the river. A bridge connects Newcastle and Gateshead, which may be about 2-3rds the length of London bridge. Though the disease is clearly epidemic, there can be no doubt whatever of its being contagious, and a prevailing idea both here and at Sunderland, and I think strongly supported by facts, is, that the danger of infection is infinitely increased by coming within the sphere of the effluvia of the dead. I cannot conclude without observing, that in Gateshead, particularly, there is nothing like a sufficiency of medical men to attend all the cases of cholera. It is known that in Gateshead, many persons have died without being able to get any medical assistance whatever. There can be no want of navy and army surgeons in London, anxious for employment. Let us hope that a few of them will be sent down to render that assistance to the poor which humanity alone must point as indispensably requisite.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—The extensive woolen house of Halliley and Smallpage, of Leeds, has stopped payment.

The number of Poles at present in banishment amounts to 62,000.

The lace trade at Nottingham is at the present moment depressed beyond all parallel.

Hereditary Peerage abolished in France.

LONDON, Dec. 30th. (evening.)—An Hereditary Peerage has ceased to exist in France, in that country which is within three hours sail of English shores. The Paris papers mention that the question was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday evening (Dec. 28th) when the entire law was put to the vote, and passed by a majority of 33, the number for the abolition being 103—against it 70! The settlement of this great question has created, comparatively speaking, but little sensation in the French capital; for it had long since been determined by the people that the hereditary Peerage should go; consequently the majority in favor of the ministers was looked on merely as a matter of course.

A paragraph in the London Times of the 31st, states that of the 36 new peers on 32 voted; the others being absent, or not having taken their seats. Of the whole number of peers, 40 were absent.

REPORTED REVOLUTION AT ROME.

They write from Toulon of the date of the 20th.—Yesterday nothing was spoken of at Toulon, but a great revolution which had broken out at Rome, in which it is said his Holiness the Pope had lost his life. It was added that the people proceeded to all sorts of excesses—that they had taken possession of the fort of St. Angelo, and pillaged many of the palaces belonging to the cardinals. This news had been sent by the prefect with orders to set out instantly for Toulon. Immediately upon the arrival of the arrival of the steamboat, the dispatches, of which he was the bearer, was forwarded to Paris by express.

This news arrived simultaneously with that which we have received from Paris, has caused some anxiety; we wait with impatience the arrival of another steamboat, which will bring us the details of an insurrection, that it is now said has extended through all the papal states.

Courier des Electeurs. [This intelligence is at least doubtful.]

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Destruction of Gen. Torrijos, and his Party.—The Gazette de Madrid has published the following additional details of the arrest of Gen. Torrijos. On the night of the 30th of November, two small vessels left Gibraltar with Torrijos (the Revolutionist) and partisans. Followed and backed by the felucca Neptune they were forced to throw themselves on the coast of Malaga, where they abandoned their vessels. The Spanish authorities, informed of his landing, took measures accordingly, and sent troops in every direction to cut off their retreat on Gibraltar; and as Torrijos might possibly endeavor to escape by means of some fishing boats, the brigantine Le Heros was charged to watch the coast. Gen. Gonzalez Moreno placed himself at the head of the detachment. After various movements, the General learned on the 4th of December that he was near the hiding place of the liberals, who were sheltered in a barn. They defended themselves for some time. The number of the liberals was not known. Some said they were 2000 others only 80.

Towards evening Torrijos solicited a safe conduct to have an audience of Gonzalez, and obtain his life and that of his companions. The General, not feeling himself authorized to accede to this demand, granted six hours to Torrijos, to decide whether he would surrender at

discretion, or run the risk of an attack, in which all would have died by the sword. The first six hours having passed away, without any result, the General granted another, and yet another hour. The night had passed, and at break of day Torrijos surrendered at discretion, as well as 54 of his companions.

We received yesterday the news of the execution of Torrijos and his companions, at Malaga. The order of the Government arrived at ten in the evening, and was carried into execution the following day.

From the London Times of Dec. 31. Accounts from Alexandria to the end of November states that the Cholera Morbus had entirely subsided in Egypt, and the inhabitants had every where resumed their accustomed avocations. The cotton crop was expected to yield about 2000 bags.

Cost of the Polish Campaign.—It results, from official data, that the losses of the Russian army, either on the field of battle, or in lazarettos and hospitals, have amounted to 180,000 men. In this enumeration the capture of Warsaw alone appears to have cost 30,640 lives!

Athenaeum.

IRELAND.

RENCONTRE BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PEASANTRY.

WATERFORD, Dec. 15.—The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a clergyman of high Tory principles, intimated, some time since to the Farmers of his parish, that he would, in consequence of their neglect in paying up the tythes, issue summonses against them, and enforce the immediate payment of his dues in a court of law. The farmers determined to resist—caused a notice of Mr. Hamilton's intentions to be communicated through the several adjoining parishes, and requested that the people of those places would assist the Ballyhale men in preventing Mr. Hamilton from carrying his threats into execution. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, a most formidable peasantry, (between 6,000 and 8,000) repaired to the appointed place. On Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the bells of the different chapels in that district were rung, for what purpose it is unnecessary to mention.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Chief Constables Gibbons and Brown, with 33 of the police, and accompanied by that obnoxious character to the peasantry of Ireland, a process server, marched into Ballyhale; the ditches along the road, and the adjacent fields, were completely covered with the country people, armed with bludgeons, scythes, pitchforks, and other deadly instruments. None of the people however had fire arms. All was quiet till the police were passing through a lane or avenue to the residence of one of the tithe defaulters, when several hundreds of the country people jumped from the ditches, and imperatively called on the police to deliver to them the person of the process-server. This was, of course, refused by captain Gibbons, who requested the people to be quiet, and not put themselves in danger of punishment, by violating the laws of the country. They then insisted on getting the processes, which were also refused. Several words in Irish were then passed from one to another, through the great body of the people, when an increased number of the country people came in front of the police, completely blocked up the passage, and were closing on the police, when captain G. seeing the determination and ferocious threats of the people, ordered to fire, which they immediately did in a volley, and killed two and wounded three of them. A simultaneous rush was then made by the peasantry, before the police had time to reload; and infuriated at seeing their companions shot, they attacked them with pitchforks, &c. struck them to the ground, disarmed and murdered nineteen of them, including Capt. Gibbons.

I regret to add that Capt. Gibbons' son, a lad about ten years old accompanied his father, riding on a pony, was inhumanly butchered by these monsters! The pony which the child rode was stabbed to death! Five of the police, who showed some symptoms of life, after being barbarously beaten with bludgeons, had, as they lay insensible on the ground, their brains knocked out by a peasant's son, not more than 12 or 14 years old, who was armed with a scythe? The country people, after satiating their vengeance on the bleeding bodies of the murdered police, by kicking and stabbing them retired to their homes and usual occupations, with as much indifference, I have been told as if they had just performed some meritorious deed. When the afflicting account of this tragic occurrence reached this city last night, Major Jones, Lieut. Lewis, and 37 men of the 77th depot, marched off for Ballyhale. Two troops of dragoons also arrived there last night, from Kilkenny.

The sensation excited among all classes by this bloody tragedy, is indescribable. Fear and alarm pervade the mind of every man in this part of the country.

A Giant of the West.—It is stated that a pine tree has been discovered in the Umpqua country to the southward of Columbia river, the circumference of which is fifty seven feet—its height is 216 feet without branches!

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 14.
 "Hang out your banner on the outward wall."
 FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

THE LEGISLATURE.
 From all appearances we are doomed to another long session of the Legislature. At its opening we were encouraged to hope, as well from the knowledge that there was very little public business to be done, as from intimations in the Governor's Message, that the session would be short; but nearly six weeks have elapsed and no preparations made for a termination of the session—so far from it that the party measures which have been under consideration in Caucus, are now just starting in the Legislature. On Tuesday last, Mr. CARRFORD introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress to vote against the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. It is much to be lamented that this resolution has been brought forward. It has reference to a subject with which most of the members of the Legislature are wholly unacquainted. The resolution if passed, (and it probably will be) will not have the weight of a Father, and ought not to have, with our delegation in Congress. The only earthly effect which it can have, will be to excite the spirit of party—prolong the session, and waste the people's money.

HENRY CLAY.—No man in the nation at this time occupies more elevated ground than does Mr. Clay. It is abundantly manifest to all, that, whether elected President or not, he is destined to great influence with the people of the United States. His second speech on his Tariff resolutions in the Senate, is said to be a master piece of eloquence. It was received with such rapturous applause by the numerous crowd assembled in the galleries of the Senate chamber, that it was with difficulty that the Vice President could restrain the feelings of the auditory within the limits of deliberative decorum.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—Who is there "just at this moment," who would not prefer the standing of HENRY CLAY with the American People, to that of Mr. Van Buren his successor in the office of Secretary of State?

COMETS.—The approaching year, 1832, will introduce to us one of those extraordinary phenomena, which, at so recent a period as the middle of the fifteenth century, had struck civilized Europe with dismay. It appears that another comet, and the only one whose elements have been accurately ascertained amongst the 500 which are supposed to belong to our system, will pay to us in 1832 his periodical visit, after an absence of 76 years. And what shall render this comet of 1832 still more remarkable is that it happens to be that very one which blazed with a tail of such immense extent in the year 1456 as it will also in 1832, occupying an arch of 90 degrees in the heavens, or half the celestial hemisphere; and whose singular appearance at that period, together with the invasion of Europe by the Saracens, and the complete destruction of the Constantinopolitan Greek Empire in Asia, so terrified Christian Princes as to have caused Pope Calixtus to issue a form of prayer wherever both the Turk and the comet had been propitiated.

MR. GIRARD.—A book might be, and probably enough, will be, filled with anecdotes of the late Stephen Girard. He has given two millions, the interest of which is \$120,000 per annum for a public school. The management is confined exclusively to laymen. Once on a time, it is said, application was made to him to assist in building a new Methodist Church in Philadelphia. "Methodist, what is it? Ah, it must be from method, methodical; that is good; I give \$1000." Shortly, after the Minister of a new Church of another denomination, Dr. — also called and Mr. G. handed him a check of \$500. The Rev. Doctor, looked at the check—then at the donor—and at length ventured to speak of his disappointment,—that the sum was but half that given to the Methodists. "Ah!" said Mr. G.—"hand me the check," as if to correct the mistake. The check was given him, when he indignantly tore it up, and sent the clergyman away empty, to reflect upon his presumption—his attempt to dictate in a matter of charity.

N. H. Sentinel.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—An individual, suspected of having stolen a parcel of stolen wares to the amount of four thousand dollars, was tried, and arrested at the lake yesterday morning. Captain Penn, of the City Guard, finding himself hotly pursued, and cut off from every chance of escape, the knave shot himself in the head; but the ball not having penetrated to the brain, it is presumed that he will recover. He attempted to fire a second pistol at Captain Penn as he came up to secure him, but was soon subdued, brought back to town, and safely incarcerated. Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Penn's

conduct in this occurrence. His measures planned in the morning and followed up with activity, ended in the apprehension of the scoundrel, and recovery of the goods, which he had concealed in the Lake Hotel.

A Dog in need is a friend indeed.—An industrious wagoner, resident in Hasted, L. I. whom it was known had saved a considerable sum of money, came to the city a few days since in the regular way of business, leaving his wife and child at home with no other guardian than a dog. About twelve o'clock on the first night of his absence, his little family were aroused by a low growling of the mastiff, which the wife kept in the same room with herself, rising up to quiet him, she thought she perceived one at, or in the window, giving the word to her canine protector, he sprang, and himself and the object "batted" through the casement. In the morning the dog was found sentinel over a strapping colored man, who was stretched dead at his feet. Thus was an amiable woman and an infant rescued from probable outrage and murder, and the husband's hard earnings from the clutches of the robber.

Genius of Temp.

Manufacture of Paper.—The pulp is now strained before it passes into the weaving machine; from thence the paper passes through a machine by which it is dried by steam; to the drying machine is connected a cutter, with which the sheets may be cut to any size. Thus the whole process of manufacture is done in one train of machinery. Notwithstanding these improved facilities, we understood the demand of paper was sufficient to keep the whole machinery in constant operation. If the improvements in the manufacture of paper, and in the art of printing, proceed as they have for the last ten years, we may soon expect to see a machine which will receive rags at one end, and deliver the books, all printed and bound at the other.

Spring Pn.

CONGRESS.—The following resolutions were submitted for consideration, in the Senate on Wednesday last, by Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is bound by the terms and stipulations of several treaties made with the Cherokee nation of Indians, and also by the provisions of the intercourse act of 1802, to protect said nation from all intrusions upon their territory.
 2. That the President of the United States does not possess the constitutional power of dispensing with the intercourse act of 1802, and of said treaties; and that until the said act shall be repealed, and while the said treaties remain, it is the duty of the President to enforce their provisions and stipulations.

In the House, Feb. 1, the APPORTIONMENT BILL was amended by striking out 48 and inserting 44, by a vote of 98 to 96.

SCARLET FEVER.—We rarely trouble our readers with "nostrums," either original or borrowed; but a gentleman of venerable appearance called yesterday, to say that Gen. St. Clair, who was once a physician, was wont to cure the scarlet fever by causing the patient to drink several times each day, of buttermilk, moderately acid, and as much buttermilk whey as the patient could take. This rarely, if ever, failed of making a cure.

U. S. Gaz.

Difference between a rich and poor. All recollect what an excitement the murder of Mr. White, of Salem, caused. The Governor himself went to Salem, to investigate the affair, and offered a reward in behalf of the State of \$1000 for detecting the murderers, &c.

Mr. Page, of Newburyport, has recently been murdered, at noon day, in his shop, in a public and frequented part of the town, and the event excites not the notice of Gov. Lincoln, and hardly that of the public. Mr. White was a rich man—Mr. Page was only a mechanic.—[Bost. Pat.

Bugs have at ye all!—The Macon, Georgia, Telegraph, mentions a new steam engine to destroy bedbugs, not even sparing the nits. It is of the size of a coffee pot, being a small portable furnace and boiler. The steam issues forcibly from the nose, which is guided to the rendezvous of the bugs, and makes their quietus.

Mr. Thompson has declined the office of State Treasurer, on account of ill health. We understand the office will probably be offered to Mr. Harris, of this town.

Portland Advertiser.

The name of "Dam's Mills," P. O. has been changed to that of "Newfield," and the name of "Newfield," P. O. has been changed to that of "West Newfield."

The Centennial anniversary of the birth day of GEORGE WASHINGTON (22d inst) will be celebrated in many places by military parades, orations, &c.

A Bank is about to go into operation at Calais, in this State.

LYCEUM—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

Question—Who has the greatest influence in society, the male or female?

The Saturday Courier.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY WOODWARD & SPRAGG, PRICE \$2.00 PER ANNUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE

This popular journal is printed on an extra size imperial sheet, of the largest dimensions. It contains twenty eight columns of reading matter, each column being equal to eight pages of a duodecimo book.

The publication of the COURIER was commenced in April last, since which time it has received a patronage so unexampled that more than seven thousand copies are now distributed weekly through all parts of the United States.—This, not, which has no parallel in the annals of the periodical press, will show the high estimation in which the Courier is every where held; and that the same ratio of increase will continue, may fairly be presumed, inasmuch as since the commencement of the present month nearly one thousand new names have been added to the subscription list.

The COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays,—Criticisms, &c.; notices of the Fine Arts; Humor; Sporting Anecdotes;—Sketches of life and Manners; Police Reports; Price current of the Grain Market; and Foreign Intelligence of the latest dates, and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader.

The Literary Department of the COURIER is watchfully superintended, and no article is admitted which does not possess positive merit. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS were paid for a Prize Tale, which was published in this paper on the 7th of January, and other inducements have been offered to secure original contributions. Among the voluntary correspondents of the Courier are Miss LESLIE, (author of several publications, which have been highly applauded by American and European critics); RICHARD PENN SAITH, the celebrated Dramatist, Novelist, and Magazine writer; Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, the accomplished author of the Prize tragedy, "De Lara," Miss BACON, the fair writer of the pathetic "Love's Martyr," &c. And many others whose names are equally distinguished; besides a number, whose productions under fictitious signatures, have elicited general approbation.

In the selection of Literary matter, the publishers of the COURIER have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals; and among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be specially enumerated Bulwer's New Monthly, Campbell's Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's, La Belle Assemblée World of Fashion, and the United Service Journal. Through their Agent, Mr. Willner, they are also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

A portion of the Courier is appropriated to Sporting Intelligence, and particularly to that branch which relates to the Turf. Subjects of this kind are introduced as often as a proper regard to variety will admit. Descriptions of Favorite Horses, their pedigree, performance and appearance, accompanied with engraved likenesses, are occasionally given, in furnishing which assistance is procured from several distinguished sportsmen.

Police Reports occupy a share of attention. These are prepared by a skillful person, engaged expressly for that purpose; and as the materials are gathered from authentic sources, their general accuracy may be confidently relied on. In arranging them for the press the reporter combines factiousness with fact, and so constructs the narratives, that in most instances they will be found extremely graphic and diverting, without the slightest sacrifice of truth.

In preparing the contents of the Courier strict regard is paid to news. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given; and whenever a press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published.—The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and full, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

In order that those who love to laugh may find matter for their mirth, each number contains a melange of Humorous Subjects, some one of which is illustrated by an engraving, executed by a skillful artist.

The Editorial Department embraces reviews of new publications; notices of the fine arts &c. remarks on general topics; descriptions of public improvements, amusements, &c.; discussions of suitable subjects, dramatic criticisms,

&c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence.—Whatever comes fairly within observation, shall be fairly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine the Saturday Courier professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with cotemporary publications.

PREMIUMS.

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a half year's subscription, \$5, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting \$10 will be entitled to an extra copy, and a discount of ten per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and 15 dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks, received at par. Address, free of postage,

WOODWARD & SPRAGG, No. 112 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME. TO BE ENTITLED THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from Party Politics, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that, undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,—that the interest, the true interest of one, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs; with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

TERMS.—The "Journal of The Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Cash in Market!

In various sums to suit purchasers, only by calling or sending to Barton's and buying a Ticket. He has just sold a prize of Five Hundred Dollars, and is disposing of them every week.

Jan. 30, 1832. 3wis 33

NOTICE

TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT'S Improved WINNOWER MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartford, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

EZRA F. BEAL.

WM. STEVENS.

Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 3011

The American Farmer,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

Contents of No. 47, Vol. 13.

Third Prize Essay, Agricultural Division, by Gideon Davis, of Georgetown, D. C. on Tillage.—Inquiry, On the Best Means of Cultivating Western Lands.—On the Value of Agricultural Books.—Large Potatoes and Great Crops, grown near New Castle, Penn.—List of Native Oaks, sent to the London Horticultural Society by Wm Robert Prince.—Diseases in Horses.—Extraction of Sugar from the Seckel Pear.—Kiln Dried Corn Meal.—The habits of the Sparrow.—Frost and Flowers.—Advantage of Short Stages in Drawing Heavy Loads.—Cloth Manufactured from the Wool of the Cotton Grasses.—Diseases of Poultry.—Agriculture in England.—Live Oak.—Editorial.—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets.—Advertisements.

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases, which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reprovved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. Relfe. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken: neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.

They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vapourish disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 '9

GERMAN ELIXIR.

An invaluable medicine for Colds, Coughs, and Influenza, for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. ASA BARTON.

Agent for the State.

3wis 33

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S, An Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, by order of the Secretary of War, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long, with an Atlas. Feb. 13.

WANTED immediately, at this office, an industrious and steady young man as an Apprentice.

Concluded from 1st page.

The first is to make a total change in the place of valuation. Now the valuation is made in Foreign Countries. We fix the duties, and we leave to foreigners to assess the value on articles paying ad valorem duties. That is, we prescribe the rule, and leave its execution to the foreigner. This is an anomaly, I believe, peculiar to this country. It is evident that the amount of duty payable on a given article subject to an ad valorem duty, may be effected as much by the fixation of the value, as by the specification of the duty. And, for all practical purposes, it would be just as safe to retain to ourselves the ascertainment of the value, and leave to the foreigner to prescribe the duty, as it is to reserve to ourselves the right to declare the duty and allow to him the privilege to assess the value.

The effect of this vicious condition of the law has been to throw almost the whole import trade of the country, as to some important articles, into the hands of the foreigner. I have been informed that seven-eighths of the importations of woollens into the port of New York, where more is received than in all other ports of the United States together, are in his hands. This has not proceeded from any want of enterprise, intelligence, or capital on the part of the American merchant; for in these particulars, he is surpassed by the merchant of no country. It has resulted from his probity, his character, and his respect to the laws and institutions of his country—a respect which does not influence the foreigner. I am aware that it is made by law the duty of the appraiser to ascertain the value of the goods in certain cases. But what is his chief guide?—It is the foreign invoice, made by whom he knows not, certainly by no person responsible to our laws. And, if its fairness be contested, they will bring you cartloads of certificates and affidavits from unknown persons to verify its exactness, and the first cost of the article.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a state of things to which we should promptly apply an efficacious remedy, and no other appears to me, but that of taking into our own hands both parts of the operation, the ascertainment of the value as well as the duty to be paid on the goods. If it be said that we might have, in different ports, different rules, the answer is, that there could be no diversity greater than that to which we are liable from the fact of the valuation being now made in all the ports of foreign countries from which we make our importations. And that it is better to have the valuations made by persons, responsible to our own Government, and regulated by one head, than by unknown foreigners, standing under no responsibility whatever to us.

The other change to which I allude, is to reduce the credits allowed for the payment of duties and to render them uniform. It would be better, if not injurious to commerce, to abolish them altogether. Now we have various periods of credit graduated according to the distance of the foreign port, and the nature of the trade. These credits operate as so much capital on which the foreign merchant can sometimes make several adventures before the arrival of the day of payment. There is no reciprocal advantage afforded to the American merchant, I believe, in any foreign port. As we shall probably abolish or reduce greatly the duties on all articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on which the longest credits are allowed, the moment would seem to be propitious for restricting the other credits in such manner, that whilst they afforded a reasonable facility to the merchant, they should not supply the foreigner at the instance of the public, with capital for his mercantile operations. If the laws can be strictly enforced, and some such alterations as have been suggested, can be carried into effect, it is quite probable that a satisfactory reduction may be made of the duties upon some of the articles falling within the system of protection. And, without impairing its principle, other modes of relief may possibly be devised to some of those interests upon which it is supposed to press most heavily.

There remains one view to present to the Senate in respect to the amount of reduction of the revenue which will be produced by the proposed measure if adopted, and its influence upon the payment of the public debt within the time suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimate which I have made of that amount is founded upon Treasury returns prior to the late reduction of duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa. Supposing the duties on wines and silks to be reduced as low as I think they may be, the total amount of revenue with which the proposed measure will dispense will be about \$7,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts of the present year from all sources at \$30,100,000, and he supposes those of the next year will be of an equal amount. He acknowledges that the past year has been one of extraordinary commercial activity; but on what principle does he anticipate that the present will also be? The history of our

commerce demonstrates that it alternates, and that a year of intemperate speculations is usually followed by one of more guarded importation. That the importations of the past year have been excessive I believe is generally confessed, and is demonstrated by two unerring facts. The first is, that the imports have exceeded the exports by about seventeen millions of dollars. Whatever may be the qualifications to which the theory of the balance of trade may be liable, it may be safely affirmed, that when the aggregate of the importations from all foreign countries exceeds the aggregate of the exportations to all foreign countries considerably, the unfavorable balance must be made up by a remittance of the precious metals to some extent. Accordingly we find the existence of the other fact to which I allude, the high price of bills of exchange on England. It is, therefore, fairly to be anticipated that the duties accruing this year will be less in amount than those of the past year. And I think it would be unwise to rely upon our present information as to the income of either of these two years as furnishing a safe guide for the future. The years of 1829 and 1830 will supply a surer criterion.—There is a remarkable coincidence in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during those two years, it having been the first from all sources \$24,827,627 33, and the second \$24,844,116 51, differing only about \$17,000.

The mode recommended by the Secretary for the modification of the Tariff is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, prior to March 1833, and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the protected class, he would make a gradual but prospective reduction of the duties.—The effect of this would be to destroy the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object, being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and beget a necessity for further and further reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned it would, I think, be unwise in Congress at this time to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of net annual revenue, from all sources, including the public lands, than 25,000,000. Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions, which it has been supposed ought to be subtracted, if the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain \$18,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session; and if the necessary measures be also adopted to detect and punish frauds, and ensure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the development of the effect upon the revenue of these arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree. Now, the fraudulent importer, after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange Treasury construction of the law, made I understand, however, not by the present Secretary, eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those very duties which he was originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for that purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits. In no other country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this. The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby further reduced from \$600,000 to a million.—The public morals, the grain-growing country, the fruit-raising, and the cane-planting country, would be all benefited by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measure, because it, perhaps, ought to originate in the other House.

That the measure which I have proposed may be adopted, without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt by the 4th of March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of 14 millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, 8 millions which he proposes to derive from the sale of the bank stock, and 2 millions which he would anticipate from the revenue of the next year, he suggests that the whole debt remaining may be discharged by the time indicated. The 14 millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit) are receipts anticipated this year from duties which accrued last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the du-

ties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions will be composed in part of duties accruing and payable within the present year, then the measure proposed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remnant of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If however, the entire seven millions, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave him seven millions, besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that, of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to show.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the Public Revenue should be made, which without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment.—Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System demand of its friends an unconditional surrender? Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, if indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened.—The Government must have a certain amount of revenue, and that amount must be collected from the imports. Is it material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on objects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, and with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than further to lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations, I appeal to HIM whom none can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by fraternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WHITMORE
HAS recently received (at the old stand of
HOS. HARROD,) Corner of EXCHANGE
and MIDDLE STREETS,

a complete assortment of
Fall and Winter
Goods.

SUCH AS
LONDON, GERMAN,
AND AMERICAN
BROADCLOTHS.
Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES;
SATINETTS;
Bombazetts—Circussians;
English, French and German MERINO'S;
English and American FLANNELS;
Real Goat's Hair CAMBLETS.
Tartan Plaids—Petersham Coating—Kersey—
Dark and Light CALICOES of every description.
Changeable Gros de Nap
Gros de Warsaw
Bl'k, Blue Bl'k. Gros de Berlin
Gros de Swiss
Bl'k Twill d Synchaw
CANTON CRAPES—
Rich Gauze, Crapes,
Palmyrae, Bagdad,
Thibet and Crapes
Rich Bonnet Ribbons;
Italian Crapes—Green Barriage;
Barriage Veils;
English double ground bl'k Silk veils;
Black and white 4 4 & 5 4 Bobinet Lace;
Thread and Bobinet Edgings—
Quillings—Long Lawn—
Irish Linen—Linen Sheetings—
Linen Cambric;
Silk Cotton Flaggings,
and Bandanna
SILK and COTTON UMBRELLAS.
Real Merino, Thibet,
Valencia, Raw Silk,
Cassimere and Cotton
Russia and French Table CLOTHS,
7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do.
Gloves and Hosiery;
Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,
Brown Shirts and Sheetings,
Bleach'd do.
Tickings—Checks—Ginghams.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

recently received from one of the best manufacturers in Germany, and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the BURR STONE at short notice.

Portland, Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE WEEKLY MORNING COURIER

AND New-York Enquirer.

ON Saturday, the 25th January inst. the Proprietors of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, intend publishing on the largest folio sheet ever issued, a Weekly Newspaper to contain ALL that appears during the week in their daily paper. It will be published on fine paper with new types, and to place it within the reach of all classes of the community, it will be afforded to subscribers at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier and Enquirer have lately invested THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in a separate news establishment, consisting of one schooner of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, and the necessary row-boats. This establishment is supported at the annual expense of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated through the country with great despatch, long before they reach the harbor.

In its politics, the Courier and Enquirer is purely Democratic—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Moral Literature and the Fine arts. In Morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

Upwards of FOUR THOUSAND copies of the Courier and Enquirer are published Daily, and more than THREE THOUSAND Semi-weekly;—and in the City of N. York its daily circulation is known to be more than an hundred per cent. greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commentary the Proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in their contemplated weekly publication.

It is intended to publish 17,500 copies of the first number of the paper, which will be distributed in different parts of the Country, and one copy sent to each Postmaster in the U. States in order that a specimen of the publication may be examined.

TERMS.
Daily Paper \$10 per annum—Payable
Semi-Weekly Paper 4 per annum in
Weekly Paper 3 per annum advance.

Any person who may obtain eight subscribers to the Weekly paper and remit the amount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$250 each per annum.

Post Masters who have no objections to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper. It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

PROSPECTUS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE circulation of SYLVESTER'S REPORTER, OR COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND NEW-YORK PRICE CURRENT, having far exceeded the anticipations of the Proprietor, it being widely extended through every State and Territory in the Union, also in Upper and Lower Canada, and the West India Islands—it is proposed to enlarge it to the imperial size, on the issuing of the first No. in January, 1832.

In addition to a large portion of miscellaneous and literary matter, original and selected, it will contain much useful and valuable information, not only to professional and mercantile men, but to the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer. A complete and correct list of all the BROKEN BANKS in the Union will be given, together with an account of all the latest COUNTERFEIT NOTES in circulation. Also the prices of the bills of the various branches in the U. S., designating the discounts at which they are received in this city. It will contain the "PRICES CURRENT" of the New-York Market, corrected weekly; the value of the Stock of all the Banks, Insurance, and other incorporated Companies; the prices of gold, silver, and the various rates of EXCHANGE with the principal commercial cities of Europe. Every No. will also contain a detailed statement of all the AUTHORIZED LOTTERIES under the management of Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, with their days of drawings, prices of Tickets, list of Prizes, and the numbers of each Lottery as drawn. The subscription price of the paper will be \$250 per annum, payable in advance; and from the fact of its very extensive circulation, and great number of copies sent to distant subscribers, it is confidently believed to be a valuable vehicle wherein persons of every grade may advertise their different avocations. Advertisements for any period of time, will be conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it an interesting, valuable, and useful paper.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY,

where he will build all kinds of COT-

TON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY

—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled

and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and

repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axes for Waggon and

Chaise turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES

built at short notice, on reasonable terms

and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED.

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD

in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.

Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24th

"BADGER'S WEEKLY MES-

SENGER," Published in New York by

the former Editor of Zion's Herald

and Christian Advocate and Journal.—

Price, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a

year. Subscriptions received at this Of-

ice, where the specimen numbers may

be examined."

WANTED, in payment for the Ob-

server all kinds of Produce.

Also—WOOD and BARK.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL

MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and

recommendation of some Thousands of

Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MOR-

BUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or ex-

ternally; DYSENTERIA, FEVERS, AGUE,

INDIGESTION, BILLIUS or NERVOUS

AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER

—YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMA-

TISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST.

VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY,

PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS,

and all obstructions to which the Fe-

male form is so distressingly liable, and

which sends so many of this fairest por-

tion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS,

to their untimely graves; SMALL POX,

MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCAR-

LET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRA-

VEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRU-

CTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES,

RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its sta-

ges; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS,

SCURVY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—

KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEOUS DIS-

ORDERS; in short, every Complaint to

which the human frame is so direfully

subject, under all their varied forms and

names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint

that can possibly assail his complicated

frame; and that it is the perpetual strug-

gle of this vital, pure stream of life, the

gift of Almighty power, to disencumber

itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with

which it has become commixed, through

the negligence of parents; the ignorance

or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the

vicious, or gormandizing propensities of

us all.

Thrs valuable Medicine, being com-

posed only of vegetable matter, or medi-

cal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as

containing not one particle of mercurial,

mineral, or chemical substances, (all of

which are uncongenial to the nature of

man, and therefore destructive of the hu-

man frame) is found to be perfectly harm-

less to the most tender age, or the weak-

est frame, under every stage of human

suffering; the most pleasant and benign

in its operation, and at the same time,

the most certain in searching out the

root of every complaint, however deep,

and of performing a cure, that was ever

offered to the world. This wonderful

effect, too, is produced by the least pos-

sible of all trouble to the patients, by

merely swallowing a certain number of

small pills, and being called a few ex-

tra times to the purposes of evacua-

tion, with the least possible sensation of

feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily

strength, and without the fear of catch-

ing cold, or attention to dress or diet, in

any way different to their accustomed

habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and cazi

in no way be outdone. Experience,—

which is the touchstone of all human

knowledge, has long borne testimony to

the fact; and extensive use of them,

has already verified its truth in this

country.

These Medicines cure by purging,

and yet the weak, the feeble, the in-

firm, the nervous, the delicate, are in

a few days strengthened by their op-

eration, because they clear the body

of its bad humors; they invariably too,

procure a sound sleep. They are the

safest and most efficacious Medicine to

take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—

costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case)

mild medicine, which conveys immedi-

ate conviction of its utility from the first

dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to

the body; first calming, then curing all

Mental derangements, Eccentricities,

and various Affections, Irritabilities, and

Restlessness from whatever source: complaints

which have heretofore not been properly

understood, as the Hygeists have

found them all to proceed from accri-

monious humors in the blood, and, hap-

pily for the present and future race of man-

kind, discovered a cheap and universal

mode of purifying, curing, and prevent-

ing.

The being cured of any disease, infir-

mity or sore, is now no more a dubious

or uncertain procedure—perseverance

in the Vegetable Universal Medicines

will always restore nature to her due